









justice. And I am confident, that if the Parliament of Great-Britain  
think fit to take the same Measures, none of their Highnesses & High  
Landships will presume to say any thing against it. And I am

This noble Lord seems to have a great deal of Reason for the  
Address of the illustrious Assembly (of which he has the Honour  
to be a Member) and that his Majesty's order be signed of that  
in which they have been so long and so much engaged. I am sure  
that the Intelligence which they have given to the  
States-General of the United Provinces, I wonder that a  
zealous for the Glory and Prosperity of the Country, should not  
all occasions, in the middle of a dangerous and difficult  
give our best Allies sufficient Grounds of Satisfaction. Our  
Herrings it's true, are taken out of the Country, but they are  
less dangerous than our Fish, and the Fish are taken out of the  
that some Acknowledgment ought to be made for the  
ance, a finer opportunity might have been found to say I said that.

The same Lord is a great Friend to the Liberty of the  
with the Prudence of that Court. The Liberty of the Press  
is a Right, which if lost, they would not be able to recover it  
and the Consequence to them. And our own Liberty should be  
the small Encouragements that should not be given to the  
a sufficient Assurance from the Government, that the  
the same.

The Duke of Devonshire says that he is of the Opinion  
over the Ministry. I am sure that if the Ministry were  
four Years, they would be able to do it. I am sure that the  
Method which the Author has taken to make his Point  
out. And I am sure that the Ministry are not to be

To the People of Great-Britain, I am sure that they are  
The People of Great-Britain are the People of Great-Britain, and  
The People of Great-Britain are the People of Great-Britain, and

As to the First: We are told that the House of Commons  
Council has given a great deal of Money to the Ministry, and  
that the Favour of the Ministry, but I am sure that they are  
der any Ave. And I am sure that the Ministry are not to be  
right only. But if the Ministry are not to be right, then the





I can't forbear putting his Lordship in mind, that the best way to have secur'd to himself the esteem and veneration of that People, for the services done to them in the first Session of the present Parliament, would have been, not to have run Counter to 'em in the second; as 't will plainly appear his Lordship did, upon the perusal of the following Paragraph of his Speech.

*These Articles (Meaning the Articles of the Union) come to your Lordships with the greatest Countenance of Authority, that I think it's possible any thing can come: your Lordships have agreed to them: the Scots Parliament has with some few Amendments, Ratify'd them: and the Scotch King, who sits on the Throne Approves of them: and yet you call this to say, That Authority, which is the Supreme Power is incline the Will, is the greatest Argument in all the World to overcome the Under-standings. Is the Authority of the King, which some makes use of for their Superstition, Worth more than are ten Arguments to our Fatherly Affection, just as the Application of ten times the Application and Address were made to a Fatherly Son, as to the Person of the Sovereign, would be a kind of State Idolatry.*

I shall not here insist upon a nice Distinction between Persuasive and Coercive Authority. If the Author of the Speech he says nothing to the purpose; and if the latter is to be taken to Dream that the Authority of the Commons is to be put over her Majesty by virtue of an Act of Parliament, that is Coercive with regard to the Parliament. The Notion of the Independence of the two Kingdoms, were independent of each other, whence it follows, that the Authority of the Parliament of Scotland, could not interfere with that of England: And his Lordship no doubt may be thought too good a Patriot, to have the application from the Throne, Address her Majesty with Authority, is Coercive in one Part of it.

Shall then the mild expressions of a gracious Prince, who has receiv'd that very Session, the willing thanks of a dutiful Parliament, for her pious and indefatigable endeavours, to unite her Sister Kingdoms as happy in each other as both are in their united

Princely Mother; be by a Member of the Superiour House of that very Parliament, compared to the odious and infernal Cruelty of the *Romish* Idolators! Or after the Conclusion of such an Union, shall we be afresh disturbed with Imaginary Fears and Jealousies, as before we were told amazing Stories of the Toes of *Nebuchadnezzar's* Image, to introduce a groundless Apprehension of the necessity of a standing Force, to maintain the Stipulations of the Union; which thanks to God, there has not hitherto been any Occasion for, tho' before the Union his Lordship expressed himself to be in the greatest Apprehensions imaginable about the real or pretended Commotions and Disturbances in *Scotland*; alledging withall, a great deal of care for the *Good Old English Constitution*, and especially for the *English Peerage*, which his Lordship did then Fancy to be in Danger, by the Sixteen *Scotch Noblemen*, to be by the Articles of Union admitted into the House of Lords: Upon which by the way, his Lordship did pass in that Speech, but a very Indifferent Compliment, by seeming so apprehensive that they might be inclined to make any Invasion upon the *English Constitution*.

The Religion and Laws of the Respective Nations are provided for by the very Conditions of the Union; which if duly observ'd may perhaps prove the best Security of both: And whatever this Noble Lord may fancy of the *North British* Members, I am apt to believe that if some future Prince should pretend to make any Inroad upon the Privileges and Immunities of the Subject, the *North-British* would be as refractory at their Neighbour.

But above all things, one would wonder to see in that Speech such a hard, such an Admonition given to my Lords the Bishops. Truly, they ought not to part with the *Episcopal Obedience and Supremacy* in *Scotland*, which they never had any thing to do with. Last Reiga, a certain Lord was look'd upon as a violent Dissenter, and last Session he was Orator and Champion for the Bishops: In the first Session of this Parliament, he was for taking in the *Scotch Cattle*, and last Session for keeping out the *Scotch Men*. 'Tis well his Lordship himself has told us, that he can conform Occasionally; for else a Body might have thought him a perpetual *Non Conformer*.

Well,



Well, but in the next place we are told, as a farther Blind upon the *North British* Lords &c: That the First, Fourth, and Last Articles of the *Union* have been broken; and that after the honest Trader thro' a thousand Difficulties and Dangers, has brought home some small Effects, he is fallen upon and oppressed, by unjust and Vexatious Prosecutions.

And here no doubt his Lordship hints at the business of the *Scotch* Wines and Brandies; in which if that Nation has been any way aggrieved, no doubt they have a Right to apply for a proper Remedy and Satisfaction. They say that the Goods were really theirs, and that being brought thither in a lawful manner, and made *Scotch* Goods, before the Commencement of the *Union*, they did on the first of *May*, actually become *British* Goods, and consequently were not liable to any new Custom here: In which they are certainly in the Right, if it be true that the Effects were really *Scotch* and legally entered there. But my Lord T. being informed that it was a mere Trick of some *Whig* and Vintners here, not only to import a Prohibited Commodity from an Enemy's Country; but even to defraud her Majesty of her Customs, at a time when the Revenue has so much need of being repaired, he thought fit to cause the Wines to be seized, till the Owners shou'd give Security to try the Cause with the Queen at Law.

The Case being thus, with all due respect to the Gentlemen of *North Britain*; I think it does not deserve so severe a Contest as his Lordship wou'd insist on it. Nor is there anything so much of the same Nature with this, as justly to suggest that Act of the Lord T. ———. What about the Year 1700. The Merchants had found out much such another Trick, and defrauded the King of his Custom, by sending great Quantities of French Wines to *St. Sebastian's* and *Lezborn*, and other places in *Spain* and *Italy*, where being drawn off into Casks of those Countries, they were imported thither under the Notion of *Spanish* and *Italian* Wines: But the Parliament being informed of the Cheat, a speedy stop was put to that Abuse.

It has seldom been the Crime of our Lords or Commissioners of the Treasury, to be over diligent, and vigilant in the performance of their Duty. 'Tis a very hard matter for a Man in so great a Place

Place to please every Body; and 'tis ten to one, if the Wines had never been seiz'd or meddled with, but the Malescontents would have cried out, *Bribery*.

The noble Lord in whose hands the Administration of the Revenue is now lodg'd, has long been look'd upon as the fittest in the Nation for that Post. He's a parcimonious Man and such a one we want. Nor can it be denied by his greatest Enemies, that he has put the Exchequer upon such a foot as it never was known to be upon before. His Lordship no doubt knows his Duty very well and has ever been believ'd a good judg of his own Interest. If any thing is legally offer'd against him either about the Affair of the Wines or that of Spain, His Lordship must make his legal Defence. But let that matter go which way it will; if this Lord cou'd attain his Aim, which plainly seems to be the Displacing the Lord T—— (amongst the rest of the Ministry) his Lordship wou'd do well, first to let the Nation know where they may be provided of a better. But the Earl of G—— is not the only Person that here is pointed at. Our Orator takes the Ministry by wholesale; and will not be satisfied with any thing less than an Universal Change: But yet he still leaves some particular mark of distinction for those that are more especially aim'd at.

His Lordship tells us *That the face of our Affairs is visibly chang'd in one years time, and the Temper of the Nation too, (were well his Lordship's had been chang'd amongst the rest).*

The Change that such an Alteration shou'd happen in so small a time, in a Nation wou'd during almost the whole Course of the last War, an Misfortune much superior to any that have happen'd still, and which yet even supported with a great deal of Constancy and Resolution, yet sure I am that Widows and Orphans were then as plentiful as now, and no such Outcry made of it by this noble Peer; but there's nothing without a Reason.

And now the dismal Story must end with the frightfull Vocables of *Resentment* and *Indignation*, against the (Ministry) Authors of these Misfortunes. Strange Insuendo! the Ministry must be responsible for the Act of God or the Enemy! Where is the Man at this Rate, that will be a Minister!

Well: This is not all; The old Eye sore, must have a share it seems in all the Speeches. And we are told, *That the fatter* (a new

What really here is News to the King of France, who  
 doubt will be very glad of it. The Enemy has the Evacuation of  
 the Ministry of the Nation.

Good God! What a little Paradise! It is a real or pretended Beach of the Atlantic, in the most master of fertility (and ability) of the North American land. It is a beautiful and healthy and the most efficient for the climate, which is a perfect beauty in itself. It is a perfect beauty in itself.

It being evident that many of the Loans are being made



in the Administration, and their Families, have ever been the  
Nation's Benefactors.

It is a known Maxim amongst the Interpreters. That where our  
Anglo's words are obscure, and hard to be plain, the Spaniards  
be gather'd from such persons as are more intelligible. And indeed  
it is as plain to take the Spanish a little to plain, and to take  
from the Spaniards a little, with others of a profound Spanish, will easily  
unriddle all the mystery of the Spaniards: different almost all the  
Power and in our Spaniards, which are as good as many will.

It is a known Maxim amongst the Interpreters. That where our  
Anglo's words are obscure, and hard to be plain, the Spaniards  
be gather'd from such persons as are more intelligible. And indeed  
it is as plain to take the Spanish a little to plain, and to take  
from the Spaniards a little, with others of a profound Spanish, will easily  
unriddle all the mystery of the Spaniards: different almost all the  
Power and in our Spaniards, which are as good as many will.

It is a known Maxim amongst the Interpreters. That where our  
Anglo's words are obscure, and hard to be plain, the Spaniards  
be gather'd from such persons as are more intelligible. And indeed  
it is as plain to take the Spanish a little to plain, and to take  
from the Spaniards a little, with others of a profound Spanish, will easily  
unriddle all the mystery of the Spaniards: different almost all the  
Power and in our Spaniards, which are as good as many will.

It is a known Maxim amongst the Interpreters. That where our  
Anglo's words are obscure, and hard to be plain, the Spaniards  
be gather'd from such persons as are more intelligible. And indeed  
it is as plain to take the Spanish a little to plain, and to take  
from the Spaniards a little, with others of a profound Spanish, will easily  
unriddle all the mystery of the Spaniards: different almost all the  
Power and in our Spaniards, which are as good as many will.







